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instrumentalities for the enforcement of custom is unable to do, not to make law, but to make rules relating to law, as well as the complex machinery which the practical administration of law by the state requires."

Legislation, according to his theory, is essentially a function of government; law of society and the former exist not to supplant but to preserve the latter. This discussion of the province of legislation naturally leads to a discussion of codification. The limited field in which codification may be of value is shown and the absurdity of the arguments for its extended use exhibited. It is examined historically, and the author shows that the early so-called codes are not properly codes as that term is now understood, and that no successful application of codification on any considerable scale has ever been made.

The foregoing may serve to give some idea of the character and scope of the work. It is interesting and valuable not only for what it actually accomplishes for legal theory, but perhaps even more as pointing the way to the fruitfulness of the scientific exploration of the field of law. The old *a priori* theories are outgrown and the institution of law must now be studied in the light of recent attainments of anthropology. It is now seen, as was said by James Wilson, that "law can never attain either the extent or the elevation of science, unless it be raised upon the science of man." As a contribution to this true science of law this book is significant.

WARREN, PA.

EDWARD LINDSEY.

The Scope and Content of the Science of Anthropology. Historical Review, Library Classification and Select, Annotated Bibliography; with a List of the Chief Publications of Leading Anthropological Societies and Museums. By JUUL DIESERUD. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co., 1908. 12°, 200 pp.

This useful little volume comprises, as indicated by its title-page, several distinct portions. In Part I, the author gives a concise and yet pretty full discussion of the varying views held by anthropologists as to the scope and content of Anthropology. Beginning with the earliest use of the term by Magnus Hundt in the early part of the sixteenth century, the various authorities are taken up in chronological order, and a brief statement made of their opinions in regard to what subjects should be included under the term Anthropology, and what divisions and subdivisions should be recognized within it. By thus bringing together the widely varying views on both these questions, the author has done a useful piece of work, and is able to show the uncertainty still surrounding the nomen-

clature of the science. Perhaps the greatest lack of uniformity is shown in the usage with regard to the terms *Ethnology* and *Ethnography*. The majority of writers, however, are coming to restrict the former to the general and comparative study of culture in all its phases, the latter to the particular, descriptive study of definite local groups. As a review of this whole matter of nomenclature, this portion of the volume will be very useful.

In the preface, the author states that he was led to consider the subject in connection with his work as librarian and bibliographer, in an endeavor to prepare a satisfactory classification for books. In Part II the classification adopted is given in considerable detail. While commendable on the whole, there are several points which deserve criticism. Some of the terms employed seem open to objection, such as *Somatography*, *Culture Anthropology*, etc., which have as yet little or no usage outside a very narrow circle. More unfortunate are several errors, which are almost inexcusable. Under *Systematic or Taxonomic Anthropology*, the *American Race* is divided into the indefensible groups of *North American Indians*, *Mexican Indians*, *Central American*, *South American*. If the principle of subdivision adopted were primarily geographic, something might be said perhaps for this arrangement, but where the basis is that of physical types, or linguistic affiliation (for both appear to be used), this grouping is absurd, for the author makes these divisions equivalent, for example, to his division of the *Mediterranean branch* of the "White Race" into *Indo-Iranian*, *Semitic*, *Hamitic*, etc. Again under *Ethnography*, *Polynesia*, as a geographical area corresponding to *Micronesia*, *Melanesia*, etc., is entirely omitted, and the island groups of *Hawaii* and *New Zealand* are singled out, and placed on an equal footing with the *Malay archipelago*, *Melanesia*, *Papuasia*, and other large areas. Equally indefensible is the arrangement under *North American Indians*. Here only eight stocks are mentioned, and these are selected apparently at random, without regard to their relative importance, the *Pima*, *Yuma*, and *Kiowa*, for instance, being three of the number chosen. Furthermore, *Hopi* and *Pawnee* are placed in this same category, as if they were stock names, and all the *Pacific Coast* tribes are lumped under one heading. There are a number of similar criticisms which might be made in regard to other parts of the classification, but these examples are enough to show that the author should have spent a little more time in familiarizing himself with the more elementary principles of his science before attempting to prepare his classification.

Part III contains a useful selected and annotated bibliography, mainly

of works on general Anthropology and Ethnography. The lists of anthropological and ethnological societies and museums and their publications will prove convenient, especially to librarians.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

R. B. DIXON.

SOME NEW PUBLICATIONS

ABEL, ANNIE HELOISE. The historical events resulting in Indian consolidation west of the Mississippi. (Reprinted from *Ann. Rep. Amer. Hist. Assn.* for 1906, vol. I, pp. 233-438, Washington, 1908.)

A valuable historical essay that was awarded the Justin Winsor prize.

BARRETT, S. A. Pomo Indian basketry. (*University of California Publications in American Archæology and Ethnology*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 133-276, pl. 15-31. Berkeley, Dec., 1908.)

CONVERSE, HARRIET M. Myths and legends of the New York State Iroquois. Edited and annotated by Arthur Caswell Parker. (*New York State Museum, Bulletin 125.*) Albany : University of the State of New York, 1908. 8°, 195 pp., ill.

LEÓN, NICOLAS. Escritos varios y publicaciones hasta el año 1908. 16°, 34 pp., 3 ll.

A record of the writings and editorial contributions of one of the most prolific of Mexican scientific men, now published in commemoration of the close of a quarter century since his graduation in medicine. The list records the titles of Dr León's original writings, as well as of the works of various authors which he has edited and reprinted or has had printed for the first time, followed by a list of the societies and institutions with which he has been associated.

LOWIE, ROBERT H. The Northern Shoshone. (*Anthropological Papers Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, II, pt. II, 163-306, 1 pl., 20 figs. New York, 1909.)

MASON, OTIS T. Vocabulary of Malayan basketwork : A study in the W. L. Abbott collections. (From *Proceedings U. S. National Museum*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 1-51, pls. I-XVII, Washington, 1908.)

MINOT, CHARLES S. The problem of age, growth, and death. A study of cytomorphosis based on lectures at the Lowell Institute, March, 1907. New York and London : G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908. 8°, xxii, 280 pp.

For review, see pages 668-669.

PEPPER, GEORGE H., and WILSON, GILBERT L. An Hidatsa Shrine and the Beliefs Respecting it. (*Memoirs Am. Anthr. Asso.*, II, pt. 4, Lancaster, Pa., 1908.) 8°, pp. 275-328, pl. xi-xiii. Price 50c.

SPINDEN, HERBERT JOSEPH. The Nez Percé Indians. (*Memoirs Am. Anthr. Asso.*, II, pt. 3, Lancaster, Pa., 1908.) 8°, pp. 165-274, pl. vi-x. Price 95c